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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CONSTRUCTION OF POWER PLANTS AND LINES CONTINUES;  
MORE COAL TO BE PRODUCED IN 1950 - 1951

SERBIA TO GET MORE COAL AND POWER -- Glas, No 1454, 26 Feb 50

Recently, Peter Stambolic, Premier of Serbia, announced that 4,794,417,000 dinars are being invested for mining in Serbia in 1950. The Kolubara Basin alone is scheduled to produce about 2 million tons of coal in 1951.

In 1939, Serbia produced 152,464,000 kilowatt hours of power, in 1946, 177,308,000; in 1947, 205,125,000; in 1948, 266,910,000; and in 1949, 320,332,000. The 1950 plan calls for a production of 386 million kilowatt hours of power, or 218 percent of the 1946 figure. The 1950 plan is 20 percent greater than the 1949 plan.

The Zvornik power plant is scheduled to be in partial operation at the end of 1950 and is expected to produce 200 million kilowatt hours of power in 1952. After completion, it is expected to produce 406 million kilowatt hours of power per year, which is 5 percent more than the entire Serbian production in 1950. Two power plants of the Vlasina power system, with a yearly capacity of 78 million kilowatt hours, are scheduled to be completed at the end of 1951. When the entire Vlasina power system is completed, it is expected to produce 178 million kilowatt hours per year.

The power plants at Ovcar, Medjuvrsje, and Raska will be completed by the end of 1951. Ovcar will produce 37,400,000 kilowatt hours per year, Medjuvrsje 41,800,000, and Raska 38,700,000. As soon as the power plants now under construction are completed, and including those already existing, Serbia will produce 1,086,900,000 kilowatt hours per year, or 281.5 percent as compared to 1950 and 713.1 percent as compared to 1939.

Power from thermal plants is more expensive than from hydroelectric plants. In 1949, the production cost of one kilowatt hour in Serbia was 1.79 dinars, while one kilowatt hour of power from Zvornik will cost 0.20 dinars.

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MORE ELECTRICITY FOR MACEDONIA IN 1950 -- Nova Makedonija, No 1600, 26 Feb 50;  
No 1603, 2 Mar 50

The 1949 electrification plan for Macedonia was carried out by 123.3 percent. During that year 208 kilometers of high-tension power lines and seven transformer stations were built. This year, 216 kilometers of high-tension power lines are scheduled to be constructed. They will include: the 14-kilometer Madjari-Djorce Petrov line, the 40-kilometer Bitolj-Prilep line, the 9-kilometer Ovce Polje-Sveti Nikole line, the 4-kilometer Ovce Polje- "Bogoslovec" Asbestos Mine line, the 12-kilometer Struga-Ohrid line, the 23-kilometer Pesocani-Struga line, the 38-kilometer Pesocani-Kicevo line, the 25-kilometer Titov Veles-Gradsko line, the 14-kilometer Kumanovo-"Lojane" Mine line, the 7-kilometer Bitolj-"Sapuncica" line, and the 30-kilometer Bitolj-"Zivojno" power line.

Transformer stations will be constructed in Djorce Petrov, Krupiste, Ovce Polje, Kicevo, Ohrid, Prilep, Tetovo, and Radusa.

This electrification plan is scheduled to be completed by 29 November 1950. By election day, the Ovce Polje-Sveti Nikole and the Ovce Polje-"Bogoslovec" Asbestos Mine high-tension power lines are expected to be in operation.

On 1 March 1950, Asnaruh Kanevce, Minister for Electrical Economy in Macedonia, announced that Skoplje had produced 7,700 kilowatt hours of power in 1947, 23,800 in 1948, and 36,800 in 1949, and is expected to produce 54,400 kilowatt hours of power in 1950.

The Madjari power plant is scheduled to be in operation this year.

The following high-tension power lines are scheduled to be constructed in 1950: Skoplje-Kocani, Skoplje-Mavrovo, Skoplje-Kumanovo, and Skoplje-Titov Veles. The Radusa and Zletovo coal basins will be connected with a power line.

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES -- Glas, No 1489, 8 Apr 50

Power plants are being constructed on the Neretva, Rama, Vrbas, Praca, and Studeno Jadro rivers.

The hydroelectric power plant at Jablanica will produce 500 million kilowatt hours of power each year, and the power plant on the Rama River will produce 450 million kilowatt hours of power per year. Thus, the Neretva-Rama system will produce 950 million kilowatt hours per year. The first group of workers that will operate the large power plant at Jablanica will consist of 40 persons. The power produced by the plant, however, will do the work of 1,600,000 workers.

The Bosnia and Hercegovina electrification plan was surpassed by 13 percent in 1947 and by 15.5 percent in 1949.

ELECTRIFICATION IN PROGRESS -- Promorski Dnevnik, No 59, 25 Mar 50

In Zone B in Trieste, a high-tension power line from Koper to Semedelo and a transformer station were completed recently. Between Smarje and Babici, high-tension power poles have been erected for the first 6.5 kilometers.

The 2-kilometer high-tension power line and transformer station in Seget were completed recently. Also, holes for poles have been dug between Smarje and Puce for the first 2.5 kilometers of the high-tension power line. A 2-kilometer high-tension power line is being constructed in the Mirna Valley. In Puce the earth work for a transformer station has been completed. The transformer stations in Smarje and Strunjan have been partly constructed. A transformer station also is being constructed near Sv. Lucija.

In Izola, individual electrical parts will be produced by a large local shop, which is now being prepared for production.

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NEW POWER LINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED -- Pobjeda, No 47, 25 Feb 50

Kolasin, 24 February -- Three turbines and one generator were installed recently in the Musovica Rijeka hydroelectric power plant. An additional generator will be installed soon.

In January 1950, the 4.5-kilometer Musovica Rijeka-Kolasin high-tension power line was completed. At present, preparations are being made for construction of a high-tension power line from Musovica Rijeka to Mojkovac, and from Titograd to Kotor.

COAL DEPOSITS NUMEROUS IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Pobjeda, No 60, 12 Mar 50

Coal deposits are located in the Rasa area in Istria, in the Ibar valley near Raska, in Boljevac in Serbia, in Majevisa in Bosnia, in southeastern and eastern Serbia between the Mlava and the Pek rivers, in the Ranovac and Kladurovo region (where black coal deposits are 1.5 meters thick), east of Zajecar, and southeast of Pirot. In the Pirot region the following black coal mines are open: Dobra, Vrska Cuka, Srpski Balkan, and Jerma. The heating value of the coal mined here is between 6,800 and 8,000 calories. In northeastern Serbia, the following coal mines are open: Rtanj, Dobra Sreca, Blagovesti, Tresibaba, Podvis, Miranovac, and Poljanica near Vladicin Han. These mines are not being sufficiently exploited, but it is estimated that, including reserves, they contain 22 million tons of coal.

Lignite deposits in the Kosovo basin extend 70 kilometers in length and up to 10 kilometers in width.

The coal basin in the vicinity of Pljevlja is estimated to contain 200 million tons of coal reserves with a heating value of 3,500 to 4,200 calories. Most of the coal in the basin is located near the surface and therefore can be exploited at small cost. The Ivangrad region contains coal deposits at Petnjik, Budimlja, Doc, and in the Lim River bed. The quality of the coal in these deposits is somewhat better than that of the Pljevlja basin deposits.

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